

(A) the Department of State's Diplomats in Residence Program; and

(B) other outreach and recruiting initiatives targeting undergraduate and graduate students; and

(C) actively encourage people belonging to traditionally under-represented groups in terms of racial, ethnic, geographic, and gender diversity, and disability status to apply to the Program, including by conducting targeted outreach at minority serving institutions (as described in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a))).

(e) COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Students participating in the Program shall be paid not less than the greater of—

(A) the amount specified in section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)); or

(B) the minimum wage of the jurisdiction in which the internship is located.

(2) HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—

(A) ABROAD.—The Secretary of State shall provide housing assistance to any student participating in the Program whose permanent address is within the United States if the location of the internship in which such student is participating is outside of the United States.

(B) DOMESTIC.—The Secretary of State is authorized to provide housing assistance to a student participating in the Program whose permanent address is within the United States if the location of the internship in which such student is participating is more than 50 miles away from such student's permanent address.

(3) TRAVEL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State shall provide financial assistance to any student participating in the Program whose permanent address is within the United States that covers the round trip costs of traveling from the location of the internship in which such student is participating (including travel by air, train, bus, or other appropriate transit), if the location of such internship is—

(A) more than 50 miles from such student's permanent address; or

(B) outside of the United States.

(f) WORKING WITH INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The Secretary of State is authorized to enter into agreements with institutions of higher education to structure internships to ensure such internships satisfy criteria for academic programs in which participants in such internships are enrolled.

(g) TRANSITION PERIOD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall transition all unpaid internship programs of the Department of State, including the Foreign Service Internship Program, to internship programs that offer compensation. Upon selection as a candidate for entry into an internship program of the Department of State after such date, a participant in such internship program shall be afforded the opportunity to forgo compensation, including if doing so allows such participant to receive college or university curricular credit.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The transition required under paragraph (1) shall not apply in the case of unpaid internship programs of the Department of State that are part of the Virtual Student Federal Service Internship Program.

(3) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may waive the requirement under paragraph (1) to transition an unpaid internship program of the Department of State to an internship program that offers compensation if the Secretary determines and, not later than 30 days after any such determination, submits a re-

port to the appropriate congressional committees that explains why such transition would not be consistent with effective management goals.

(B) REPORT.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall describe the reason why transitioning an unpaid internship program of the Department of State to an internship program that offers compensation would not be consistent with effective management goals, including any justification for maintaining such unpaid status indefinitely, or any additional authorities or resources necessary to transition such unpaid program to offer compensation in the future.

(h) REPORTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that includes—

(1) data, to the extent collection of such information is permissible by law, regarding the number of students (disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, institution of higher learning, home State, State where each student graduated from high school, and disability status) who applied to the Program, were offered a position, and participated;

(2) data regarding—

(A) the number of security clearance investigations started for such students; and

(B) the timeline for such investigations, including—

(i) whether such investigations were completed; and

(ii) when an interim security clearance was granted;

(3) information on Program expenditures; and

(4) information regarding the Department of State's compliance with subsection (g).

(i) DATA COLLECTION POLICIES.—

(1) VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to compel any student who is a participant in an internship program of the Department of State to participate in the collection of the data or divulge any personal information. Such students shall be informed that their participation in the data collection contemplated by this section is voluntary.

(2) PRIVACY PROTECTION.—Any data collected under this section shall be subject to the relevant privacy protection statutes and regulations applicable to Federal employees.

(j) SPECIAL HIRING AUTHORITY.—The Department of State may—

(1) offer compensated internships that last up to 52 weeks; and

(2) select, appoint, employ, and remove individuals in such compensated internships without regard to the provisions of law governing appointments in the competitive service.

SA 1827. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle A of title I of division D, add the following:

SEC. 4128. SECURING UNITED STATES SUPPLY CHAINS OF STRATEGIC METALS AND MINERALS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Underpinned by huge demand from the battery sector, competition for control over global cobalt feedstock supply chains has intensified in recent years. The People's Republic of China's increasing control over cobalt (and other mineral) resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (in this section referred to as the "DRC") could pose a threat to United States entities seeking to secure supply chains for these minerals. The DRC hosts more than 51 percent of the global cobalt reserves and produces nearly 70 percent of the total cobalt feedstock globally.

(2) In early January 2021, the Government of the People's Republic of China announced it would cancel an estimated \$28,000,000 of loans to the DRC, repayment of which were due by the end of 2020, and provide \$17,000,000 in other financial support to help the DRC overcome the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. During a visit to the DRC, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi signed an memorandum of understanding with the DRC on cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative, with the DRC now becoming the People's Republic of China's 45th partner under that Initiative in Africa. Prior to the announcement, Chinese entities already controlled more than 40 percent of the cobalt mining capacity in the DRC as a result of decades-long investment and development in the DRC, with several resource-for-infrastructure deals having been signed and implemented since the 1990s.

(3) The People's Republic of China is also the world's leading importer of copper, iron ore, chromium, manganese, tantalum, niobium, platinum-group metals, and lithium. Long-term contracts have been established for some imports, but for others, Chinese entities have made equity investments or entered joint ventures in order to secure needed resources.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Congress that—

(1) the current United States mineral policy of promoting an adequate, stable, and reliable supply of materials for United States national security, economic well-being, and industrial production is inadequate to ensure that United States entities have a secure supply chain for certain strategic metals and minerals;

(2) United States mineral policy emphasizes developing domestic supplies of critical materials and encourages the private sector in the United States to produce and process those materials, but some raw materials do not exist in economic quantities in the United States, and processing, manufacturing, and other downstream ventures in the United States may not be cost competitive with facilities in other regions of the world;

(3) to counter Chinese dominance in the market for those minerals, the United States Government should—

(A) support more responsible trade missions and United States commercial delegations to mineral-producing countries and assist smaller and less-developed countries to improve the transparency of their minerals trade, including strong support for implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, beneficial ownership transparency, and the formalization of the artisanal mining sector;

(B) the Department of Commerce should work with the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State to leverage resources to investigate networks of corrupt Chinese practices in the DRC and elsewhere and coordinate with the Department of

Labor and U.S. Customs and Border Protection to ensure that minerals supply chains do not include products benefitting from forced and child labor;

(C) the Department of Commerce, in cooperation with other United States Government agencies, should facilitate accessible de-risking for United States entities seeking to invest in countries such as the DRC; and

(D) the Department of State, in cooperation with other United States Government agencies, should provide to Congress an annual report on corruption in the cobalt sector in the DRC.

(c) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to promote an adequate, stable, transparent, and reliable supply of materials for United States national security, economic well-being, and industrial production, including by developing international supply chain options that do not rely primarily or exclusively on the domestic private sector or corrupt sources abroad to produce and process those materials;

(2) to counter Chinese dominance in the production of certain metals and minerals, including cobalt, by facilitating the competitiveness of United States entities to work in markets currently dominated by the People's Republic of China; and

(3) to promote a responsible minerals supply chain that counters corruption by the People's Republic of China and all actors and, to that end, the Department of the Treasury should focus on tools, including network sanctions, anti-money laundering measures, and other actions to counter kleptocratic and illicit actors in global mineral supply chains.

SA 1828. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall carry out a competitive grant and cost-sharing agreement program for eligible entities to carry out projects located in the United States to produce, transport, blend, or store sustainable aviation fuel.

(b) **SELECTION.**—In selecting an eligible entity to receive a grant or cost-share agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consider—

(1) the anticipated public benefits of a project proposed by the eligible entity;

(2) the potential to increase the domestic production and deployment of sustainable aviation fuel;

(3) the potential greenhouse gas emissions from such project;

(4) the potential for creating new jobs in the United States;

(5) the potential net greenhouse gas emissions impact of different feedstocks to produce sustainable aviation fuel on a lifecycle basis, which shall include potential direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions

(including resulting from changes in land use); and

(6) the proposed utilization of non-Federal contributions by the eligible entity.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated \$200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this section.

(d) **REPORT.**—Not later than October 1, 2027, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the grant program under this section. The report shall include the following:

(1) A description of the entities and projects that received grants or other cost-sharing agreements under this section.

(2) A detailed explanation for why each entity received the type of funding disbursement such entity did.

(3) A description of whether the program is leading to an increase in the production and deployment of sustainable aviation fuels.

(4) A description of the economic impacts resulting from the funding to and operation of the project.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **CONVENTIONAL JET FUEL.**—The term “conventional jet fuel” means liquid hydrocarbon fuel used for aviation that is derived or refined from petrochemicals.

(2) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term “eligible entity” means—

(A) a State or local government other than an airport sponsor;

(B) an air carrier;

(C) an airport sponsor; and

(D) a person or entity engaged in the production, transportation, blending or storage of sustainable aviation fuel in the United States or feedstocks in the United States that could be used to produce sustainable aviation fuel.

(3) **INDUCED LAND-USE CHANGE EMISSIONS.**—The term “induced land-use change emissions” means the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the conversion of land to the production of feedstocks and from the conversion of other land due to the displacement of crops or animals for which the original land was previously used, as calculated using appropriate modeling techniques approved by a regulating authority.

(4) **LIFECYCLE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.**—The term “lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions” means the combined greenhouse gas emissions from feedstock production, collection of feedstock, transportation of feedstock to fuel production facilities, conversion of feedstock to fuel, transportation and distribution of fuel, and fuel combustion in an aircraft engine, as well as from induced land-use change emissions, as calculated using appropriate modeling techniques approved by a regulating authority.

(5) **QUALIFIED FEEDSTOCK.**—The term “qualified feedstock” means sources of hydrogen and carbon not originating from unrefined or refined petrochemicals.

(6) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Transportation.

(7) **SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL.**—The term “sustainable aviation fuel” means liquid fuel consisting of synthesized hydrocarbons that—

(A) meets the requirements of a Department of Defense specification for military jet fuel or an American Society of Testing and Materials specification for aviation turbine fuel;

(B) is derived from qualified feedstock;

(C) is certified by the Environmental Protection Agency Administrator that such fuel—

(i) either—

(I) conforms to the standards, recommended practices, requirements and criteria, supporting documents, implementation elements, and any other technical guidance for sustainable aviation fuels that are adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization with the agreement of the United States; or

(II) meets the definition of “advanced biofuel” under section 211(o)(1) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(1)), as demonstrated by compliance with Environmental Protection Agency implementing regulations under subpart M of part 80 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(ii) achieves at least a 50-percent reduction in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to conventional jet fuel.

SA 1829. Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2306(c)(2) insert “based on their technical merit and market relevance and pursuant to policies adopted through impartial processes that treat all members and technical contributions fairly and impartially,” after “for digital economy technologies.”

SA 1830. Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2505(f)(1)(F), strike “education; and” in clause (xi) and all that follows through “(xii) identifying” in clause (xii) and insert the following: “education;

(xii) in collaboration with the Manufacturing USA Network and the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership, studying mechanisms by which the Federal Government can identify, maintain contact with, and call on industry experts for the purpose of assisting the Secretary in collaborating with industry partners and Federal agencies to mitigate scarcities of supplies that are critical to the crisis preparedness of the United States; and

(xiii) identifying

SA 1831. Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and